

1  $\frac{1}{4}$  jam



## MAKTAB RENDAH SAINS MARA

### PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR SIJIL PENDIDIKAN MRSMA 2025

#### FIZIK

#### Kertas 1

Satu jam lima belas minit

#### JANGAN BUKA KERTAS PEPERIKSAAN INI SEHINGGA DIBERITAHU

1. Kertas peperiksaan ini adalah dalam dwibahasa.  
*This paper is written in bahasa Melayu and English.*
2. Soalan di atas adalah dalam bahasa Melayu dan soalan dalam bahasa Inggeris terdapat di bawahnya.  
*The question in bahasa Melayu is written on top while the English version is below.*
3. Calon dikehendaki membaca maklumat di halaman belakang kertas peperiksaan ini.  
*Candidates are required to read the information at the back of the booklet.*

Kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi 38 halaman bercetak.

Rumus – rumus berikut boleh membantu anda menjawab soalan. Simbol – simbol yang diberi adalah yang biasa digunakan.

**DAYA DAN GERAKAN I**  
**FORCE AND MOTION I**

- 1  $v = u + at$
- 2  $s = \frac{1}{2} (u + v)t$
- 3  $s = ut + \frac{1}{2} at^2$
- 4  $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$
- 5 Momentum =  $mv$
- 6  $F = ma$

**HABA**  
**HEAT**

- 1  $Q = mc\theta$
- 2  $Q = ml$
- 3  $Q = Pt$
- 4  $P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2$
- 5  $\frac{V_1}{T_1} = \frac{V_2}{T_2}$
- 6  $\frac{P_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2}{T_2}$

**KEGRAVITIAN**  
**GRAVITATION**

- 1  $F = \frac{Gm_1 m_2}{r^2}$
- 2  $g = \frac{Gm}{r^2}$
- 3  $F = \frac{mv^2}{r}$
- 4  $a = \frac{v^2}{r}$
- 5  $v = \frac{2\pi r}{T}$
- 6  $\frac{T_1^2}{r_1^3} = \frac{T_2^2}{r_2^3}$
- 7  $v = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}}$
- 8  $u = -\frac{GMm}{r}$
- 9  $v = \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{r}}$
- 10  $g = 9.81 \text{ m s}^{-2} @ 9.81 \text{ N kg}^{-1}$
- 11  $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N m}^2 \text{ kg}^{-2}$
- 12 Jisim Bumi,  $M = 5.97 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$   
*Mass of Earth*
- 13 Jejari Bumi,  $R = 6.37 \times 10^6 \text{ m}$   
*Radius of Earth*

**GELOMBANG**  
**WAVES**

- 1  $v = f\lambda$
- 2  $\lambda = \frac{ax}{D}$

**CAHAYA DAN OPTIK**  
**LIGHT AND OPTICS**

- 1  $n = \frac{c}{v}$
- 2  $n = \frac{\sin i}{\sin r}$
- 3  $n = \frac{1}{\sin c}$
- 4  $n = \frac{H}{h}$
- 5  $\frac{1}{f} = \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{v}$
- 6  $n_1 \sin \theta_1 = n_2 \sin \theta_2$
- 7 Pembesaran linear,  $m = \frac{v}{u}$   
Linear magnification

**DAYA DAN GERAKAN II**  
**FORCE AND MOTION II**

$$1 \quad F = kx \qquad 3 \quad E = \frac{1}{2} kx^2$$

$$2 \quad E = \frac{1}{2} Fx$$

**TEKANAN**  
**PRESSURE**

$$1 \quad P = \frac{F}{A}$$

$$2 \quad P = h\rho g$$

$$3 \quad \rho = \frac{m}{v}$$

**ELEKTRIK**  
**ELECTRICITY**

$$1 \quad E = \frac{F}{Q}$$

$$2 \quad I = \frac{Q}{t}$$

$$3 \quad V = \frac{E}{Q}$$

$$4 \quad V = IR$$

$$5 \quad R = \frac{\rho \ell}{A}$$

$$6 \quad \varepsilon = V + Ir$$

$$7 \quad P = VI$$

$$8 \quad P = \frac{E}{t}$$

$$9 \quad E = \frac{V}{d}$$

**KEELEKTROMAGNETAN**  
**ELECTROMAGNETISM**

$$1 \quad \frac{V_s}{V_p} = \frac{N_s}{N_p}$$

$$2 \quad \eta = \frac{\text{Kuasa output}}{\text{Kuasa input}} \times 100\%$$

$$\eta = \frac{\text{Output power}}{\text{Input power}} \times 100\%$$

**ELEKTRONIK**  
**ELECTRONICS**

$$1 \quad \text{Tenaga keupayaan elektrik, } E = eV$$

*Electrical potential energy, } E = eV*

$$2 \quad \text{Tenaga kinetik maksimum, } E = \frac{1}{2} mv^2$$

*Maximum kinetic energy, } E = \frac{1}{2} mv^2*

$$3 \quad \beta = \frac{I_C}{I_B}$$

$$4 \quad V_{\text{out}} = \frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} V_{\text{in}}$$

**FIZIK NUKLEAR**  
**NUCLEAR PHYSICS**

$$1 \quad N = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^n N_0$$

$$2 \quad E = mc^2$$

$$3 \quad c = 3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$4 \quad 1 \text{ u.j.a} = 1.66 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

$$1 \text{ a.m.u} = 1.66 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

**FIZIK KUANTUM**  
**QUANTUM PHYSICS**

$$1 \quad E = hf$$

$$2 \quad f = \frac{c}{\lambda}$$

$$3 \quad \lambda = \frac{h}{p}$$

$$4 \quad \lambda = \frac{h}{mv}$$

$$5 \quad E = \frac{hc}{\lambda}$$

$$6 \quad p = nhf$$

$$7 \quad hf = W + \frac{1}{2} mv_{\text{maks}}^2$$

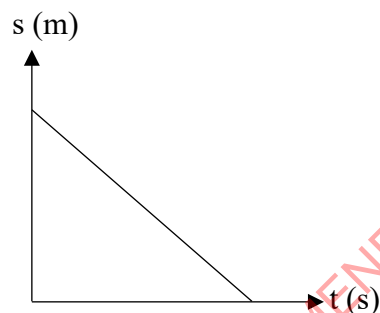
$$8 \quad W = hf_0$$

$$9 \quad h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}$$

- 1 Kuantiti fizik manakah merupakan kuantiti skalar?  
*Which physical quantity is a scalar quantity?*

- |                                         |                                       |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> Halaju<br><i>Velocity</i>      | <b>B</b> Momentum<br><i>Momentum</i>  |
| <b>C</b> Sesaran<br><i>Displacement</i> | <b>D</b> Ketumpatan<br><i>Density</i> |

- 2 Rajah 1 menunjukkan graf  $s$  melawan  $t$ .  
*Diagram 1 shows the graph of  $s$  against  $t$ .*

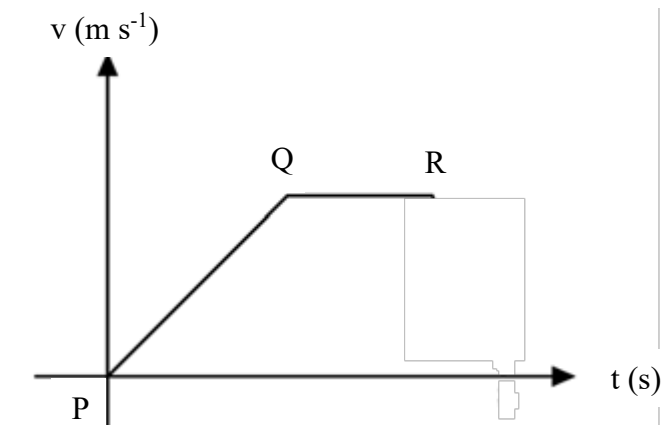


Rajah 1  
*Diagram 1*

Antara berikut, hubungan manakah yang betul?  
*Which of the following relationship is correct?*

- A**  $s$  berkadar terus dengan  $t$   
 *$s$  is directly proportional to  $t$*
- B**  $s$  berkadar songsang dengan  $t$   
 *$s$  is inversely proportional to  $t$*
- C**  $s$  bertambah secara linear dengan  $t$   
 *$s$  increases linearly with  $t$*
- D**  $s$  berkurang secara linear dengan  $t$   
 *$s$  decrease linearly with  $t$*

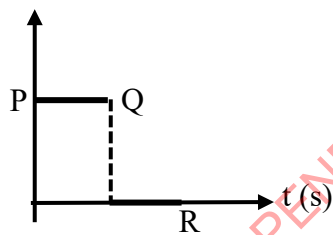
- 3 Rajah 2 menunjukkan graf halaju-masa bagi gerakan suatu objek.  
*Diagram 2 shows the velocity-time graph of the motion of an object.*



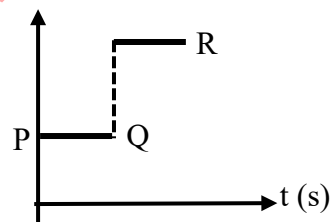
Rajah 2  
Diagram 2

Graf pecutan-masa manakah yang setara dengan graf pada Rajah 2?  
*Which of the acceleration-time graph equivalent to the graph in Diagram 2?*

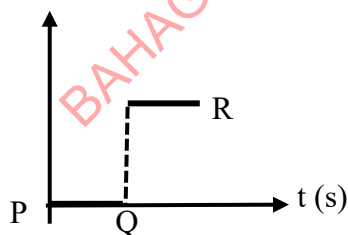
A  $a$  ( $\text{m s}^{-2}$ )



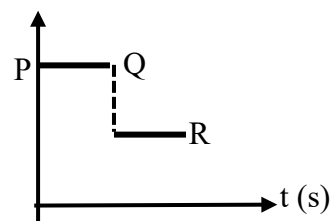
B  $a$  ( $\text{m s}^{-2}$ )



C  $a$  ( $\text{m s}^{-2}$ )

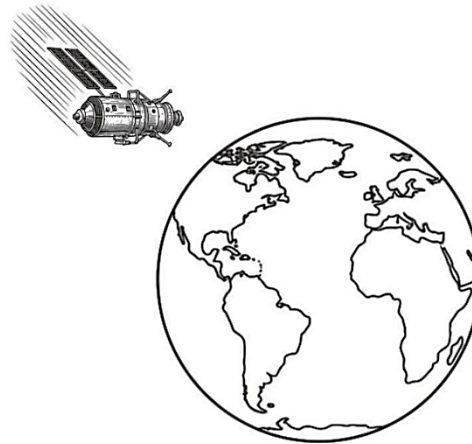


D  $a$  ( $\text{m s}^{-2}$ )



- 4 Rajah 3 menunjukkan sebuah satelit yang jatuh ke bumi sebelum memasuki lapisan atmosfera.

*Diagram 3 shows a satellite falling to earth before entering the atmosphere.*



Rajah 3  
Diagram 3

Kuantiti fizik manakah yang tidak berubah ketika satelit tersebut sedang jatuh?  
*Which physical quantity that is unchanged during the fall?*

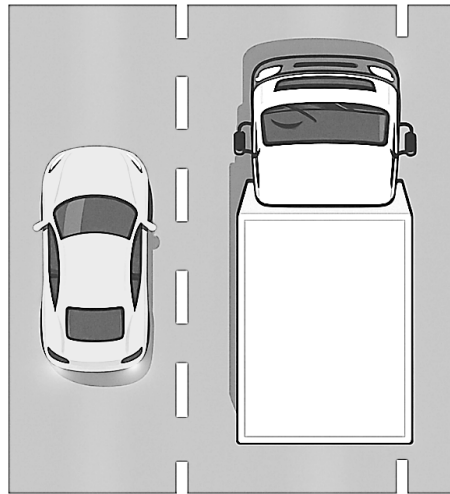
- |                                         |                                         |
|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| <b>A</b> Laju<br><i>Speed</i>           | <b>B</b> Halaju<br><i>Velocity</i>      |
| <b>C</b> Sesaran<br><i>Displacement</i> | <b>D</b> Pecutan<br><i>Acceleration</i> |
- 5 Seorang pelajar mendapati lebih mudah untuk menggerakkan sebiji bola sepak berbanding bola boling di atas lantai.  
*A student found that it is easier to move a football compared to a bowling ball on the floor.*

Antara berikut, manakah pernyataan yang sesuai menerangkan situasi di atas?  
*Which of the following best describe the situation above?*

- A** Jisim bola sepak lebih rendah berbanding bola boling.  
*Mass of football is lower than bowling ball.*
- B** Isipadu bola sepak lebih rendah berbanding bola boling.  
*Volume of football is lower than bowling ball.*
- C** Ketumpatan bola sepak lebih rendah berbanding bola boling.  
*Density of football is lower than bowling ball.*
- D** Daya geseran bola sepak lebih tinggi daripada bola boling.  
*Frictional force of the football is greater than bowling ball.*

- 6 Rajah 4 menunjukkan sebuah kereta bergerak dengan momentum yang lebih kecil daripada lori.

*Diagram 4 shows a car moving with smaller momentum than a lorry.*



Rajah 4  
Diagram 4

Momentum kereta akan sama dengan lori apabila  
*The momentum of the car will be the same as the lorry when*

- A halaju kereta sama dengan halaju lori.  
*velocity of the car same as velocity of the lorry.*
- B halaju kereta lebih rendah dengan halaju lori.  
*velocity of the car is lower than velocity of the lorry.*
- C halaju kereta lebih tinggi daripada halaju lori.  
*velocity of the car is higher than velocity of the lorry.*
- D jisim kereta lebih rendah berbanding jisim lori.  
*mass of the car is lower than the mass of the lorry.*
- 7 Antara berikut yang manakah menerangkan Hukum Gerakan Newton Kedua?  
*Which of the following explains Newton's Second Law of Motion?*
- A Perubahan momentum berkadar terus dengan daya.  
*Change of momentum is directly proportional to force.*
- B Kadar perubahan momentum berkadar terus dengan daya.  
*Rate of change of momentum is directly proportional to force.*
- C Daya berkadar songsang dengan jisim apabila pecutan malar.  
*Force is directly proportional to mass when the acceleration is constant.*
- D Daya berkadar songsang dengan pecutan apabila jisim malar.  
*Force is inversely proportional to acceleration when mass is constant.*

[Lihat halaman sebelah

- 8 Situasi manakah yang menghasilkan daya impuls yang tinggi?  
*Which situation produces high impulsive force?*

A



Telur di dalam karton  
*Eggs inside carton*

B



Melompat dari satu ketinggian  
*Jump from a certain height*

C



Menangkap bola lisut  
*Catching a softball*

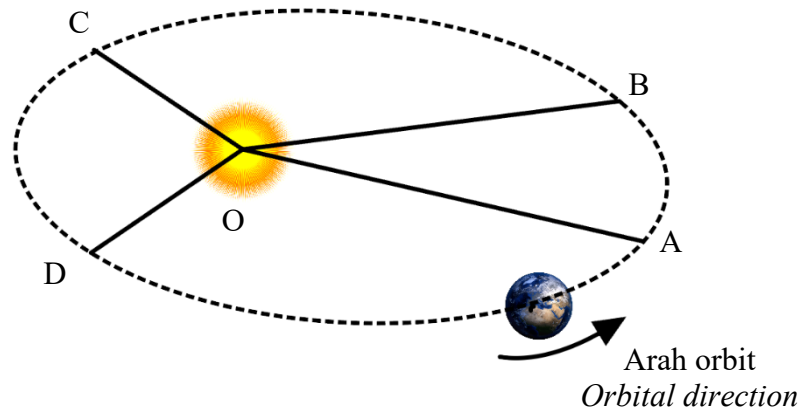
D



Menanam cerucuk  
*Driving the pile*



- 9 Rajah 5 menunjukkan sebuah planet mengorbit Matahari.  
*Diagram 5 shows a planet orbiting the Sun.*



Rajah 5  
*Diagram 5*

Masa yang diambil oleh planet berkenaan untuk bergerak dari titik A ke B adalah sama dengan masa yang diambil oleh planet berkenaan untuk bergerak dari titik C ke D.  
*The time taken for the planet to move from point A to point B is equal to the time taken for the planet to move from point C to point D.*

Pernyataan tersebut merupakan  
*The statement is*

- A Hukum Kepler Pertama  
*Kepler's First Law*
- B Hukum Kepler Kedua  
*Kepler's Second Law*
- C Hukum Kepler Ketiga  
*Kepler's Third Law*

- 10** Jadual 1 menunjukkan maklumat empat jenis orbit E, F, G dan H bagi satelit yang mengorbit bumi.

*Table 1 shows information about four types of orbits E, F, G and H for satellites orbiting the earth.*

| Orbit | Bentuk orbit<br><i>Shape of orbit</i> | Ketinggian orbit / m<br><i>Height of orbit / m</i> | Tempoh orbit / jam<br><i>Period of orbit / hour</i> |
|-------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| E     | Elips<br><i>Ellipse</i>               | $3.59 \times 10^3$                                 | 24.00                                               |
| F     | Elips<br><i>Ellipse</i>               | $6.70 \times 10^3$                                 | 1.41                                                |
| G     | Bulat<br><i>Circle</i>                | $3.59 \times 10^7$                                 | 24.00                                               |
| H     | Bulat<br><i>Circle</i>                | $5.43 \times 10^7$                                 | 41.33                                               |

Jadual 1

Table 1

Berdasarkan maklumat dalam Jadual 1, tentukan orbit manakah yang sesuai untuk mengkaji cuaca.

*Based on the information in the Table 1, determine which orbit is suitable for weather casting.*

**A** H  
**C** F

**B** G  
**D** E

- 11** Sebiji kek pisang diletakkan di dalam sebuah ketuhar panas. Selepas 20 minit, suhu kek berkenaan adalah sama dengan suhu udara di dalam ketuhar tersebut.

*A banana cake is placed in a hot oven. After 20 minutes, the temperature of the cake is the same as the air temperature inside the oven.*

Konsep manakah yang menerangkan situasi itu?

*Which concept explains the situation?*

- A** Muatan haba tentu.  
*Specific heat capacity.*
- B** Keseimbangan terma.  
*Thermal equilibrium.*
- C** Haba pendam tentu pelakuran.  
*Specific latent heat of fusion.*
- D** Haba pendam tentu pengewapan.  
*Specific latent heat of vaporization.*

- 12 Rajah 6 menunjukkan sebuah cerek elektrik yang digunakan untuk mendidihkan 0.8 kg air. Suhu awal air ialah 30 °C.  
*Diagram 6 shows an electric kettle used to boil 0.8 kg of water. The initial temperature of the water is 30 °C.*



Rajah 6  
*Diagram 6*

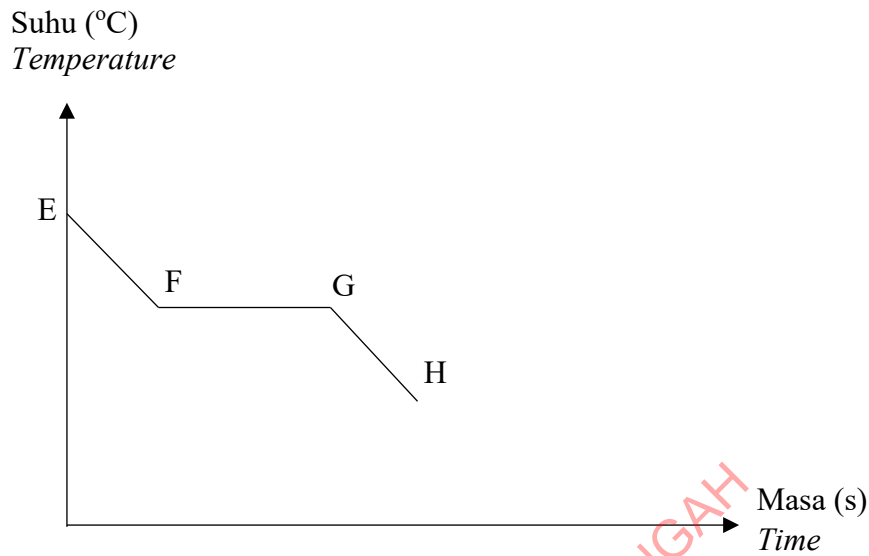
Berapakah tenaga haba yang diperlukan untuk meningkatkan suhu air kepada 100 °C?  
*What is the heat energy needed to raise the temperature of water to 100 °C?*

[Muatan haba tentu air,  $c = 4200 \text{ J kg}^{-1} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$ ]

[*Specific heat capacity of water,  $c = 4200 \text{ J kg}^{-1} \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$* ]

- A  $1.008 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$   
B  $2.352 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$   
C  $3.360 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$   
D  $4.368 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$

- 13 Rajah 7 menunjukkan satu lengkung penyejukan bagi naftalena.  
*Diagram 7 shows a cooling curve for naphthalene.*

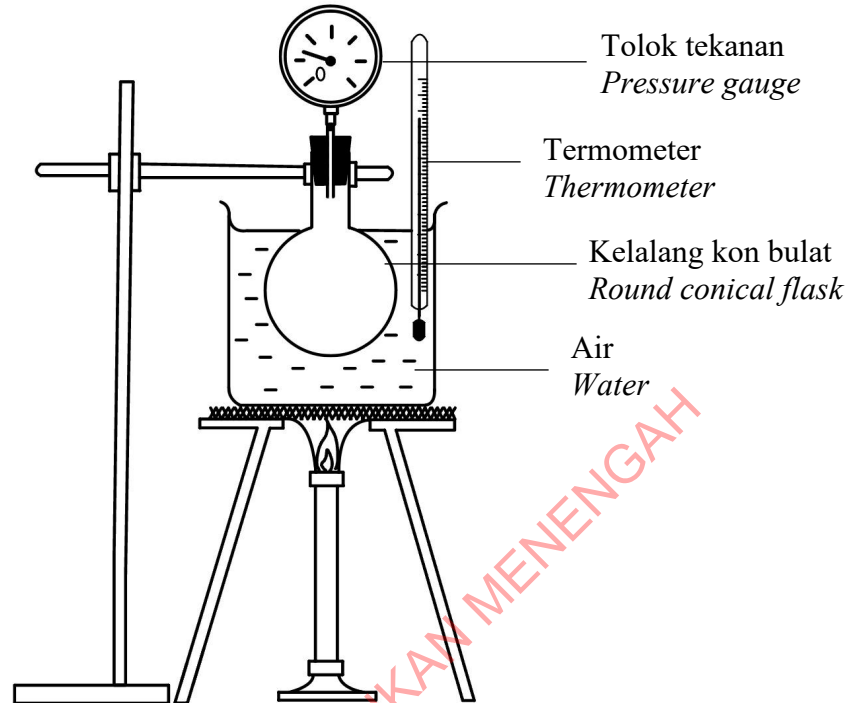


Rajah 7  
Diagram 7

Mengapakah suhu bahan tidak berubah walaupun haba terus dibebaskan pada fasa FG?  
*Why does the temperature of the material does not change even if heat continues to release at FG phase?*

- A Semua haba digunakan untuk memutuskan ikatan antara molekul.  
*All heat is used to break the bonds between the molecules.*
- B Haba dibebaskan untuk membentuk ikatan antara molekul.  
*Heat released to form bonds between molecules.*
- C Tenaga haba disimpan dalam bentuk tenaga kinetik.  
*Thermal energy is stored in the form of kinetic energy.*
- D Haba dibebaskan ke persekitaran.  
*Heat release to the environment.*

- 14 Rajah 8 menunjukkan susunan radas yang digunakan untuk mengkaji hubungan antara tekanan dan suhu bagi suatu jisim gas yang tetap pada isipadu yang malar.  
*Diagram 8 shows the arrangement of apparatus used to investigate the relationship between the pressure and the temperature for a fixed mass of gas at constant volume.*

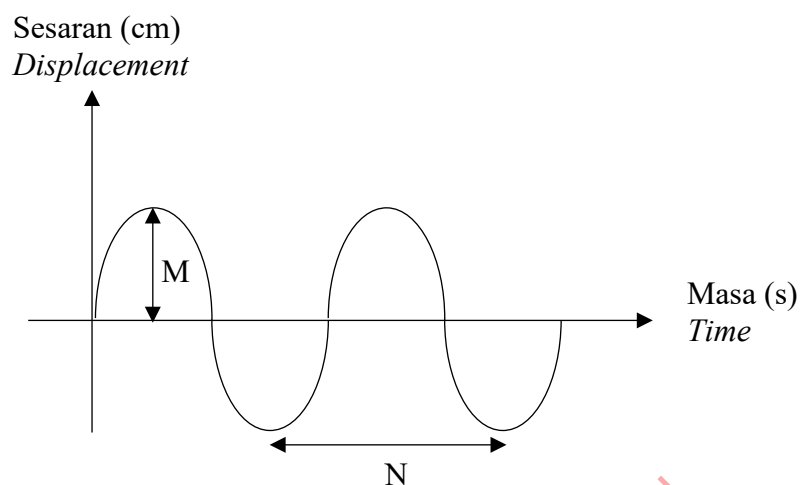


Rajah 8  
Diagram 8

Namakan hukum gas yang terlibat dalam eksperimen ini.  
*Name the gas law involved in this experiment.*

- A Hukum Boyle  
*Boyle's law*
- B Hukum Charles  
*Charles' law*
- C Hukum Gay-Lussac  
*Gay-Lussac's law*

- 15 Rajah 9 menunjukkan graf sesaran-masa bagi satu gelombang.  
Diagram 9 shows a displacement-time graph of a wave.

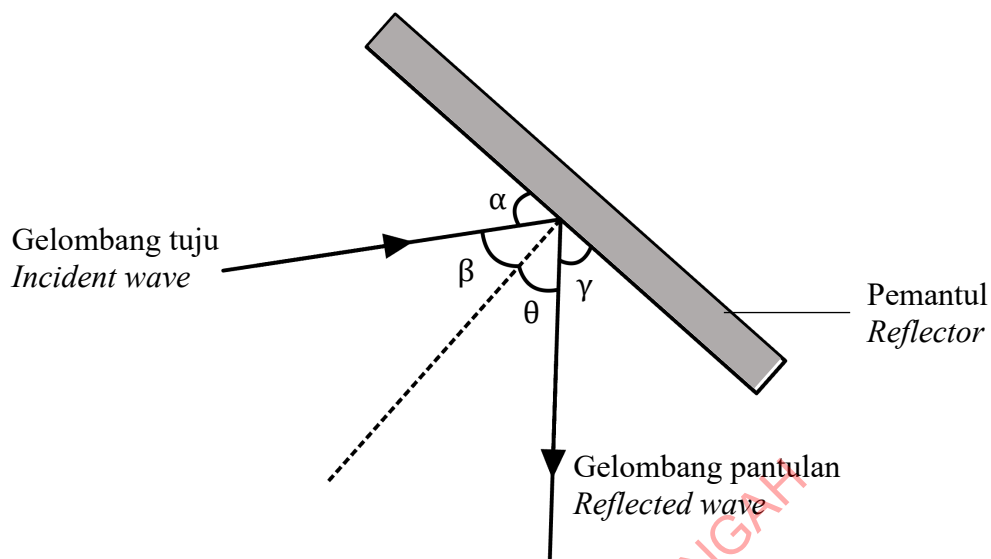


Rajah 9  
Diagram 9

Apakah kuantiti fizik yang diwakili oleh M dan N?  
What are the physical quantities represented by M and N?

|   | M                                      | N                                      |
|---|----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| A | Amplitud<br><i>Amplitude</i>           | Tempoh<br><i>Period</i>                |
| B | Amplitud<br><i>Amplitude</i>           | Panjang gelombang<br><i>Wavelength</i> |
| C | Panjang gelombang<br><i>Wavelength</i> | Amplitud<br><i>Amplitude</i>           |
| D | Tempoh<br><i>Period</i>                | Amplitud<br><i>Amplitude</i>           |

- 16 Rajah 10 menunjukkan fenomena pantulan gelombang.  
*Diagram 10 shows the phenomenon reflection of a wave.*



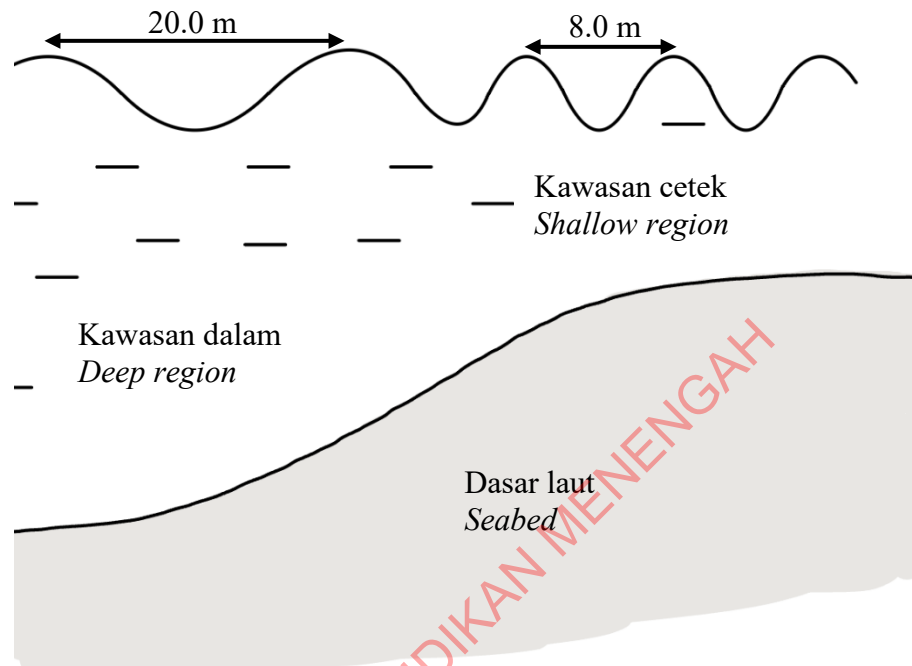
Rajah 10  
*Diagram 10*

Antara berikut, yang manakah sudut pantulan?  
*Which of the following is the angle of reflection?*

- A  $\alpha$
- B  $\beta$
- C  $\gamma$
- D  $\theta$

- 17 Rajah 11 menunjukkan perubahan panjang gelombang air yang merambat dari kawasan dalam ke kawasan cetek.

*Diagram 11 shows the change in wavelength of water wave travelling from deep region to shallow region.*



Rajah 11  
Diagram 11

Berapakah laju gelombang di kawasan dalam sekiranya laju gelombang di kawasan cetek adalah  $2.5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ ?

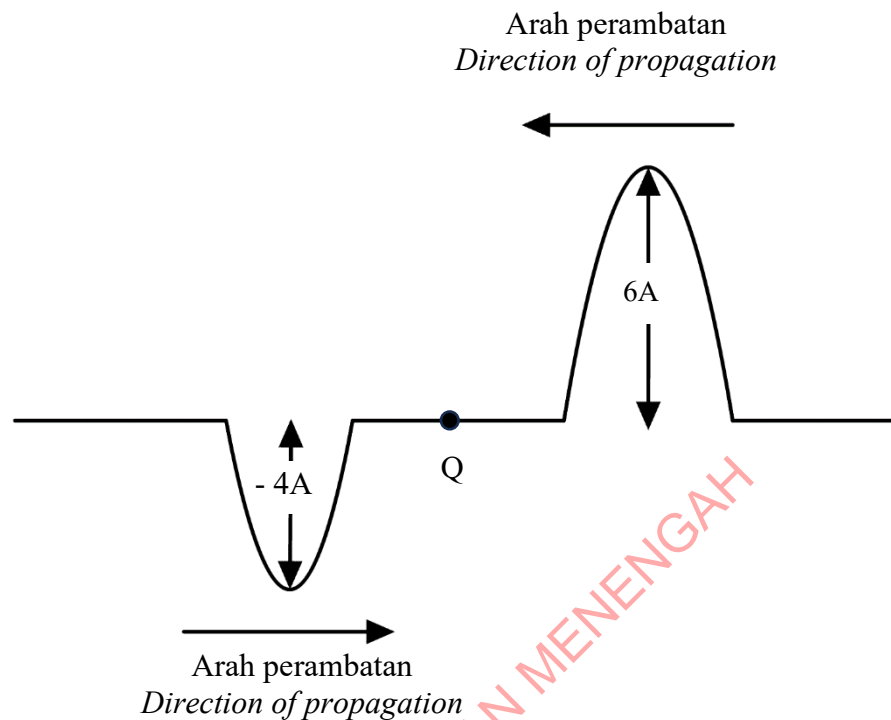
*What is the wave speed in deep region if the wave speed in shallow region is  $2.5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ ?*

- A  $0.13 \text{ m s}^{-1}$
- B  $1.00 \text{ m s}^{-1}$
- C  $6.25 \text{ m s}^{-1}$
- D  $64.00 \text{ m s}^{-1}$



- 18 Rajah 12 menunjukkan perambatan dua gelombang pada arah yang bertentangan dan bertemu di titik Q.

*Diagram 12 shows two waves propagate in the opposite direction and meet at point Q.*



Rajah 12  
Diagram 12

Berapakah sesaran paduan pada titik Q?  
*What is the resultant displacement at point Q?*

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| <b>A</b> $2A$ | <b>B</b> $4A$  |
| <b>C</b> $6A$ | <b>D</b> $10A$ |
- 19 Mengapakah sinar gama digunakan untuk membunuh sel kanser dalam radioterapi?  
*Why gamma ray is used to kill cancer cells in radiotherapy?*
- A** Ia bersifat neutral.  
*It is neutral.*
  - B** Ia mempunyai frekuensi yang tinggi.  
*It has a high frequency.*
  - C** Ia memerlukan medium untuk merambat.  
*It needs a medium to propagate.*
  - D** Ia mempunyai panjang gelombang yang panjang.  
*It has a long wavelength.*

- 20 Rajah 13 menunjukkan seberkas gentian optik.  
*Diagram 13 shows a bundle of optical fibers.*



Rajah 13  
*Diagram 13*

Fenomena manakah yang menunjukkan konsep fizik yang sama seperti Rajah 13?  
*Which phenomenon shows the same physics concept as Diagram 13?*

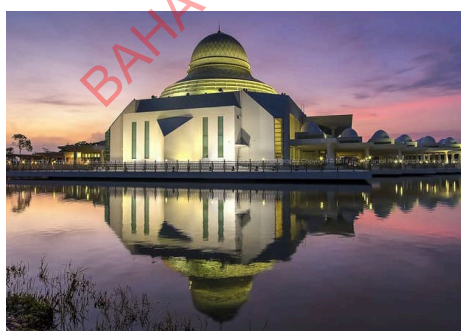
A



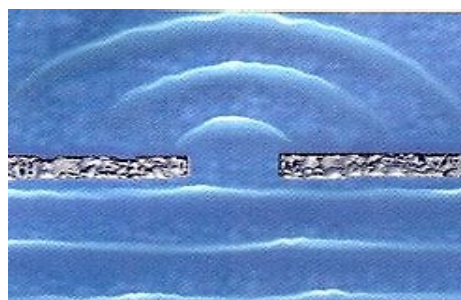
B



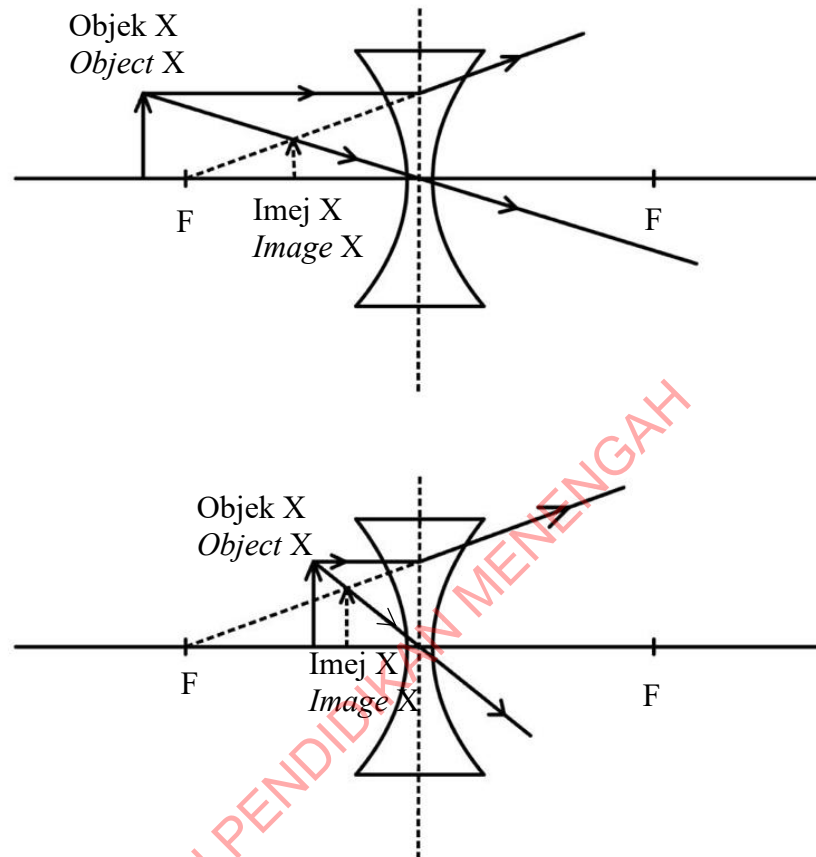
C



D



- 21 Rajah 14 menunjukkan rajah sinar bagi satu kanta cekung.  
*Diagram 14 shows a ray diagram of a concave lens.*

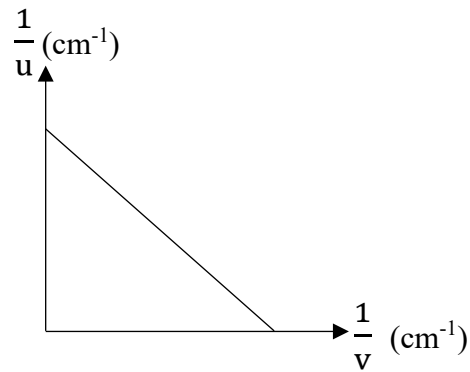


Rajah 14  
*Diagram 14*

Pernyataan manakah yang betul bagi menerangkan situasi di atas?  
*Which statement is correct to explain the above situation?*

- A Semakin bertambah jarak objek, semakin bertambah saiz imej.  
*The higher the object distance, the bigger the size of image.*
- B Semakin bertambah jarak objek, semakin berkurang jarak imej.  
*The higher the object distance, the lower the image distance.*
- C Semakin bertambah jarak objek, semakin berkurang pembesaran linear.  
*The higher the object distance, the smaller the linear magnification.*
- D Semakin bertambah jarak objek, semakin bertambah pembesaran linear.  
*The higher the object distance, the greater the linear magnification.*

- 22 Rajah 15 menunjukkan graf bagi satu kanta nipis.  
*Diagram 15 shows the graph of a thin lens.*



Rajah 15  
*Diagram 15*

Antara berikut, yang manakah mewakili pintasan-y graf tersebut?  
*Which of the following represents the y-intercept of the graph?*

A  $u$

B  $v$

C  $\frac{v}{u}$

D  $\frac{1}{f}$

- 23 Rajah 16 menunjukkan sebuah teleskop.  
*Diagram 16 shows a telescope.*



Rajah 16  
*Diagram 16*

Apakah ciri imej kanta objek?  
*What is the characteristic of the image of the objective lens?*

A Maya  
*Virtual*

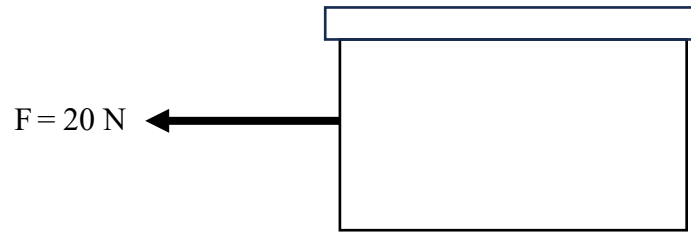
B Tegak  
*Upright*

C Diperkecil  
*Smaller*

D Diperbesar  
*Bigger*

- 24 Rajah 17 menunjukkan sebuah kotak yang ditarik oleh daya,  $F$  dan bergerak dengan halaju malar.

*Diagram 17 shows a box being pulled by a force,  $F$  and moves with constant velocity.*



Rajah 17  
Diagram 17

Apakah yang akan berlaku kepada kotak itu sekiranya satu daya tambahan 25 N dikenakan pada arah yang sama?

*What will happen to the box if another force of 25 N is applied in the same direction?*

- A Bergerak ke kiri dengan pecutan seragam.  
*Moving to the left with constant acceleration.*
- B Bergerak ke kiri dengan pecutan yang bertambah.  
*Moving to the left with increasing acceleration.*
- C Bergerak ke kiri dengan halaju malar yang lebih tinggi.  
*Moves to the left with higher constant velocity.*
- D Bergerak ke kiri dengan pecutan sifar.  
*Moves to the left with zero acceleration.*

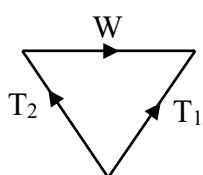
- 25 Rajah 18 menunjukkan satu papan tanda digantung dengan tali.  
*Diagram 18 shows a signboard hanging on a rope.*



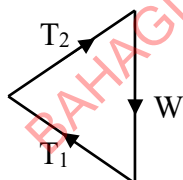
Rajah 18  
*Diagram 18*

Segitiga daya manakah mewakili situasi tersebut?  
*Which triangle of forces represents the situation?*

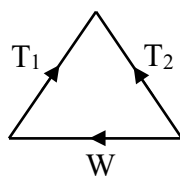
A



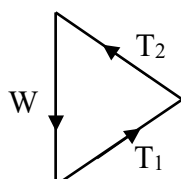
B



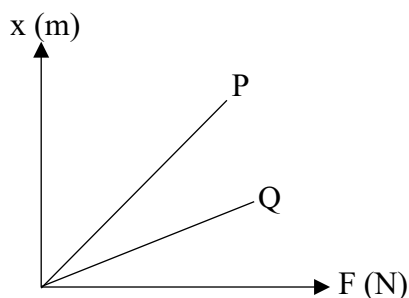
C



D



- 26 Rajah 19 menunjukkan graf pemanjangan,  $x$  melawan daya,  $F$  bagi spring P dan Q.  
 Diagram 19 shows a graph of extension,  $x$  against force,  $F$  for spring P and Q.

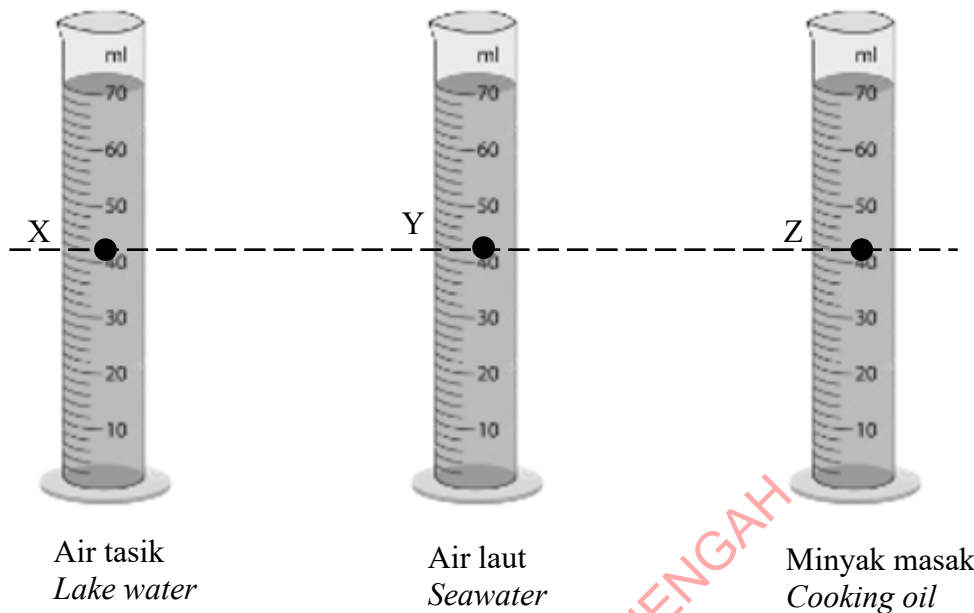


Rajah 19  
 Diagram 19

Pernyataan manakah yang benar mengenai spring P dan Q?  
 Which statement is true about spring P and Q?

|   | Spring P                                                | Spring Q                                               |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| A | Diameter dawai kecil<br><i>Smaller diameter of wire</i> | Diameter dawai besar<br><i>Larger diameter of wire</i> |
| B | Diameter spring kecil<br><i>Small spring diameter</i>   | Diameter spring besar<br><i>Large spring diameter</i>  |
| C | Keluli<br><i>Steel</i>                                  | Aluminium<br><i>Aluminium</i>                          |
| D | Pendek<br><i>Short</i>                                  | Panjang<br><i>Long</i>                                 |

- 27 Rajah 20 menunjukkan tiga buah silinder penyukat yang sama.  
*Diagram 20 shows three identical measuring cylinders.*



Rajah 20  
*Diagram 20*

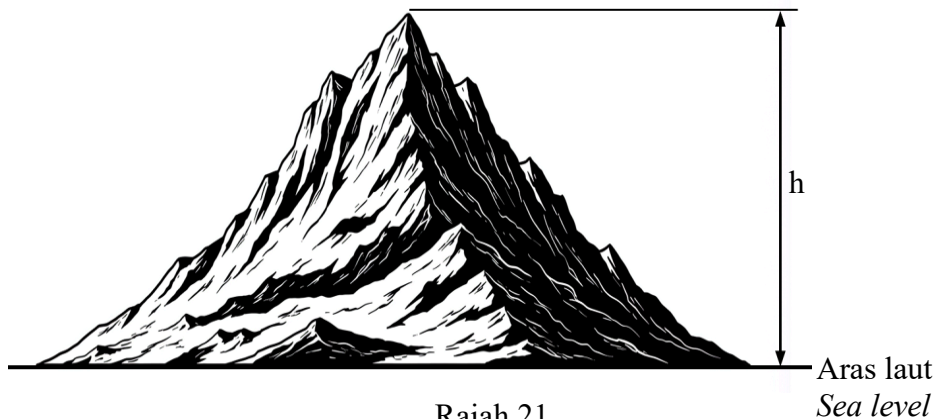
Manakah antara berikut yang betul menerangkan perbandingan tekanan cecair di titik X, Y dan Z?

*Which of the following correctly describes the comparison of liquid pressure at point X, Y and Z?*

- A  $P_X = P_Y = P_Z$
- B  $P_X < P_Y < P_Z$
- C  $P_Y < P_X < P_Z$
- D  $P_Y > P_X > P_Z$



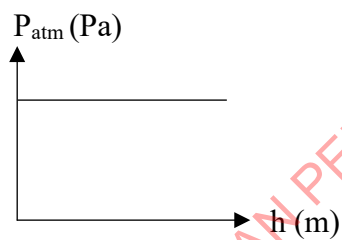
- 28 Rajah 21 menunjukkan sebuah gunung.  
*Diagram 21 shows a mountain.*



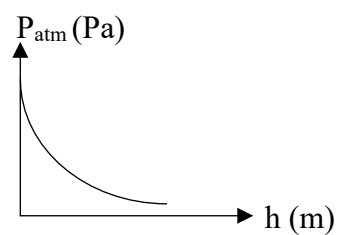
Rajah 21  
*Diagram 21*

Graf manakah yang menunjukkan hubungan antara tekanan atmosfera,  $P_{\text{atm}}$  dengan ketinggian gunung,  $h$  yang betul?  
*Which graph shows the relationship between atmospheric pressure,  $P_{\text{atm}}$  and the height of the mountain,  $h$  correctly?*

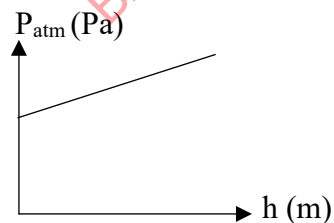
A



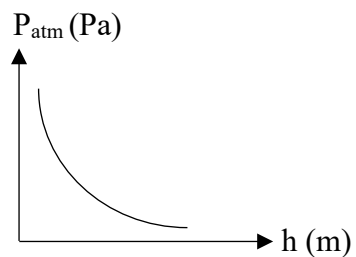
B



C

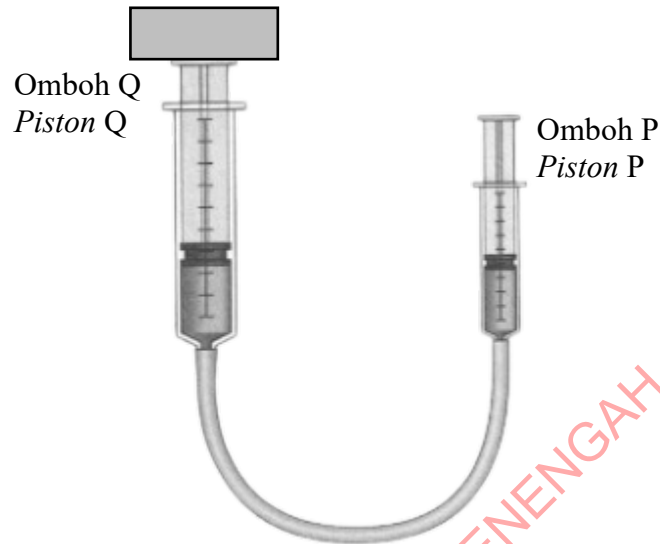


D



- 29 Rajah 22 menunjukkan suatu sistem hidraulik. Luas keratan rentas omboh P dan Q masing-masing adalah  $0.05 \text{ m}^2$  dan  $0.1 \text{ m}^2$ .

*Diagram 22 shows a hydraulic system. The cross-sectional area of pistons P and Q is  $0.05 \text{ m}^2$  dan  $0.1 \text{ m}^2$ , respectively.*



Rajah 22  
Diagram 22

Berapakah daya,  $F$  yang bertindak ke atas omboh Q jika omboh P ditekan dengan daya  $12 \text{ N}$ ?

*What is the force,  $F$ , acting on piston Q if piston P is pressed with a force of  $12 \text{ N}$ ?*

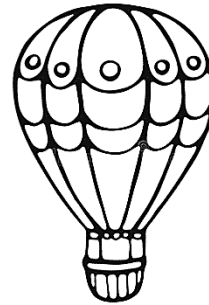
- A 6 N
- B 12 N
- C 24 N
- D 120 N

- 30 Antara berikut, yang manakah menunjukkan aplikasi prinsip Archimedes?  
*Which of the following shows the application of Archimedes' principle?*

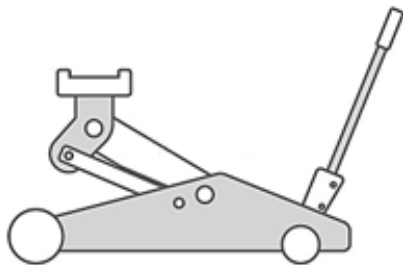
A



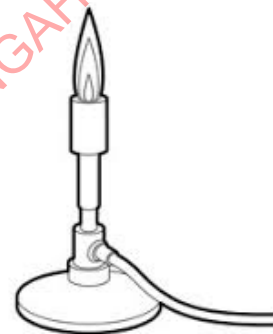
B



C



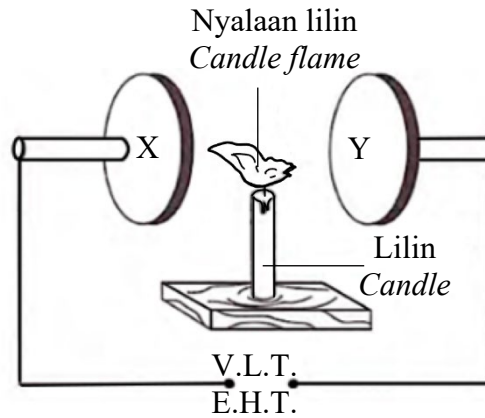
D



BAHAGIAN PENDIDIKAN MENENGAH

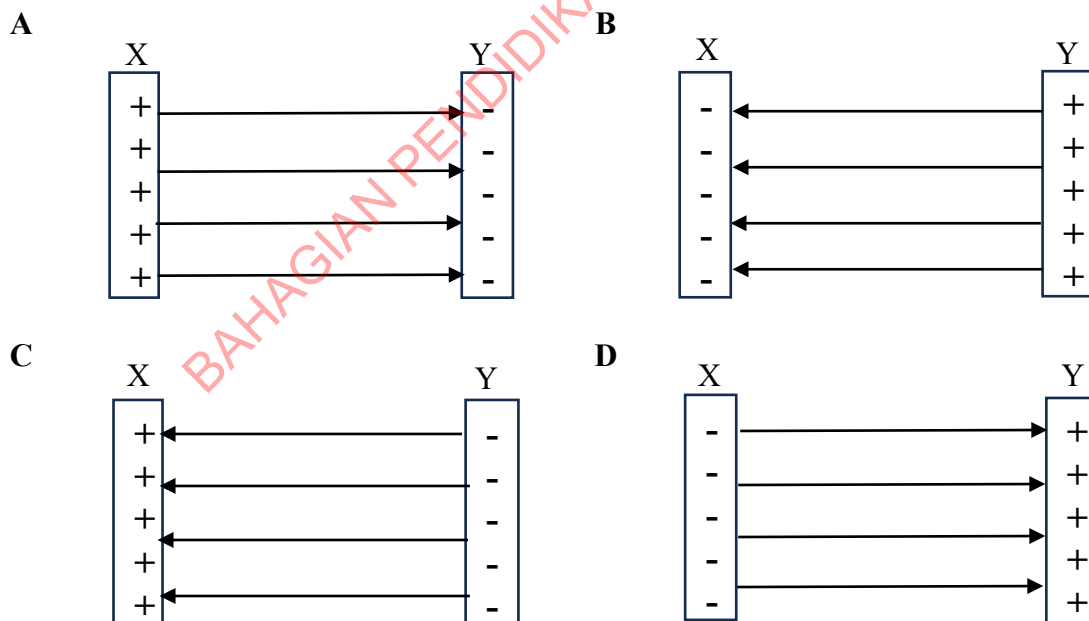
- 31 Rajah 23 menunjukkan bentuk nyalaan lilin apabila diletakkan di antara plat X dan Y yang disambung ke bekalan kuasa V.L.T.

*Diagram 23 shows the shape of a candle flame when placed between plates X and Y, which are connected to an E.H.T. power supply.*

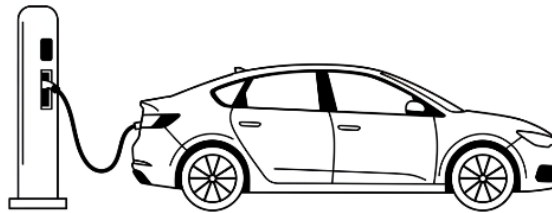


Rajah 23  
Diagram 23

Antara berikut yang manakah merupakan corak medan elektrik di antara plat X dan Y?  
*Which of the following diagram is the pattern for electric field between X and Y plates?*



- 32 Rajah 24 menunjukkan sebuah kereta elektrik sedang di cas.  
*Diagram 24 shows an electric car is being charged.*



Rajah 24  
*Diagram 24*

Jadual 2 menunjukkan perbandingan kapasiti bateri dan masa pengecasan bagi empat model kenderaan elektrik.

*Table 2 shows comparison of battery capacity and charging time for four electric vehicle models.*

| Model kereta<br><i>Car model</i> | Kapasiti bateri (kWj)<br><i>Battery capacity (kWh)</i> | Masa mengecas 0 - 100% (min)<br><i>Charging time 0 - 100%</i> |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| K                                | 60                                                     | 36                                                            |
| L                                | 62                                                     | 37                                                            |
| M                                | 64                                                     | 38                                                            |
| N                                | 70                                                     | X                                                             |

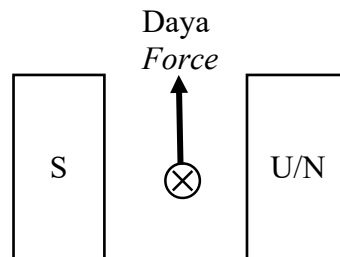
Jadual 2  
*Table 2*

Apakah masa yang sesuai bagi X?  
*What is the suitable time for X?*

- A 40 min
- B 42 min
- C 44 min
- D 46 min

- 33 Rajah 25 menunjukkan satu konduktor pembawa arus berada di antara sepasang magnet kekal.

*Diagram 25 shows a current-carrying conductor between a pair of permanent magnets.*



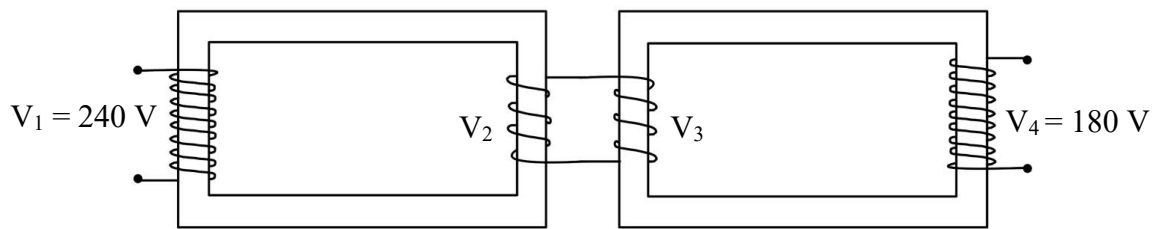
Rajah 25  
*Diagram 25*

Arah daya tersebut ditentukan dengan menggunakan  
*The direction of force is determined by using*

- A Petua tangan kanan Fleming  
*Fleming's right-hand rule*
- B Petua tangan kiri Fleming  
*Fleming's left-hand rule*
- C Petua genggaman tangan kanan  
*Right-hand grip rule*

BAHAGIAN PENDIDIKAN MENENGAH

- 34 Rajah 26 menunjukkan dua transformer yang disambung di dalam satu litar elektrik.  
*Diagram 26 shows two transformers connected in an electric circuit.*

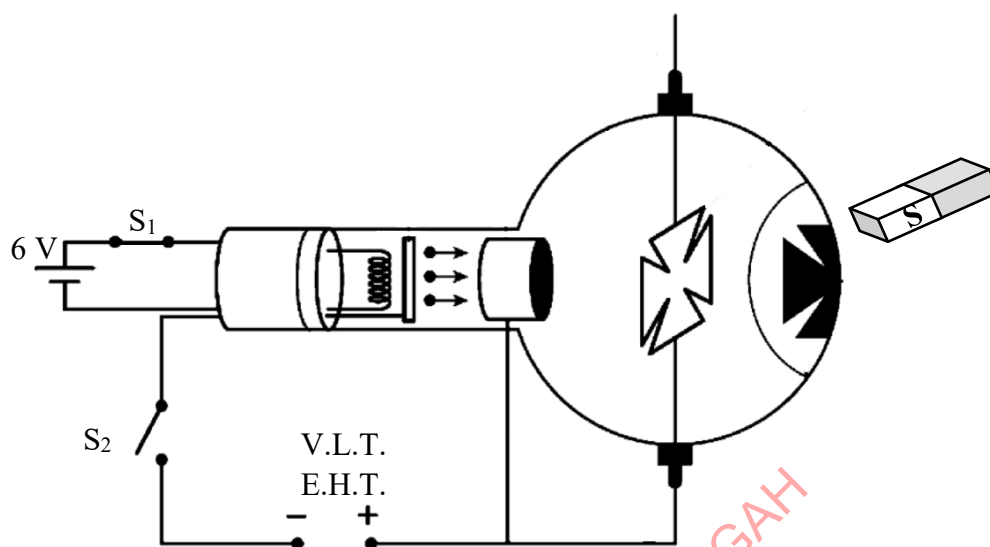


Rajah 26  
 Diagram 26

Antara berikut yang manakah benar berkenaan beza keupayaan,  $V_1$ ,  $V_2$ ,  $V_3$  dan  $V_4$ ?  
*Which of the following is true about the potential differences,  $V_1$ ,  $V_2$ ,  $V_3$  and  $V_4$ ?*

|          |             |             |             |
|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <b>A</b> | $V_1 > V_2$ | $V_2 = V_3$ | $V_3 < V_4$ |
| <b>B</b> | $V_1 > V_2$ | $V_2 < V_3$ | $V_3 < V_4$ |
| <b>C</b> | $V_1 < V_2$ | $V_2 = V_3$ | $V_3 > V_4$ |
| <b>D</b> | $V_1 > V_2$ | $V_2 > V_3$ | $V_3 > V_4$ |

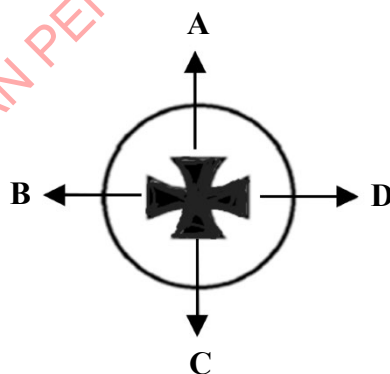
- 35 Rajah 27 menunjukkan satu magnet diletakkan di sisi tiub palang Maltese.  
*Diagram 27 shows a magnet is placed at the side of the Maltese cross tube.*



Rajah 27  
 Diagram 27

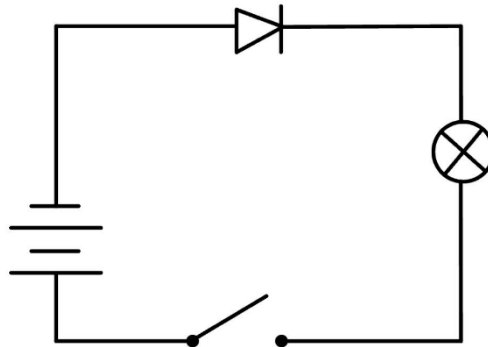
Manakah arah pesongan bayang sinar katod yang diperhatikan di atas skrin apabila suis  $S_2$  dihidupkan?

*Which direction of the deflected shadow of cathode ray is observed on the screen when switch  $S_2$  is turned on?*





- 36 Rajah 28 menunjukkan satu litar elektrik.  
*Diagram 28 shows an electrical circuit.*



Rajah 28  
*Diagram 28*

Antara berikut pernyataan manakah yang betul apabila suis ditutup?  
*Which of the following statements is correct when the switch is closed?*

- I     Mentol menyala  
      *The bulb lights up*
- II    Mentol tidak menyala  
      *The bulb not lights up*
- III   Diod dalam keadaan pincang depan  
      *Diod is in forward biased*
- IV   Diod dalam keadaan pincang songsang  
      *Diod is in reversed biased*

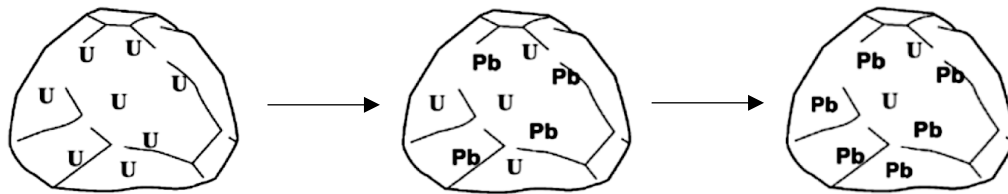
A    I dan III  
      *I and III*

B    I dan IV  
      *I and IV*

C    II dan III  
      *II and III*

D    II dan IV  
      *II and IV*

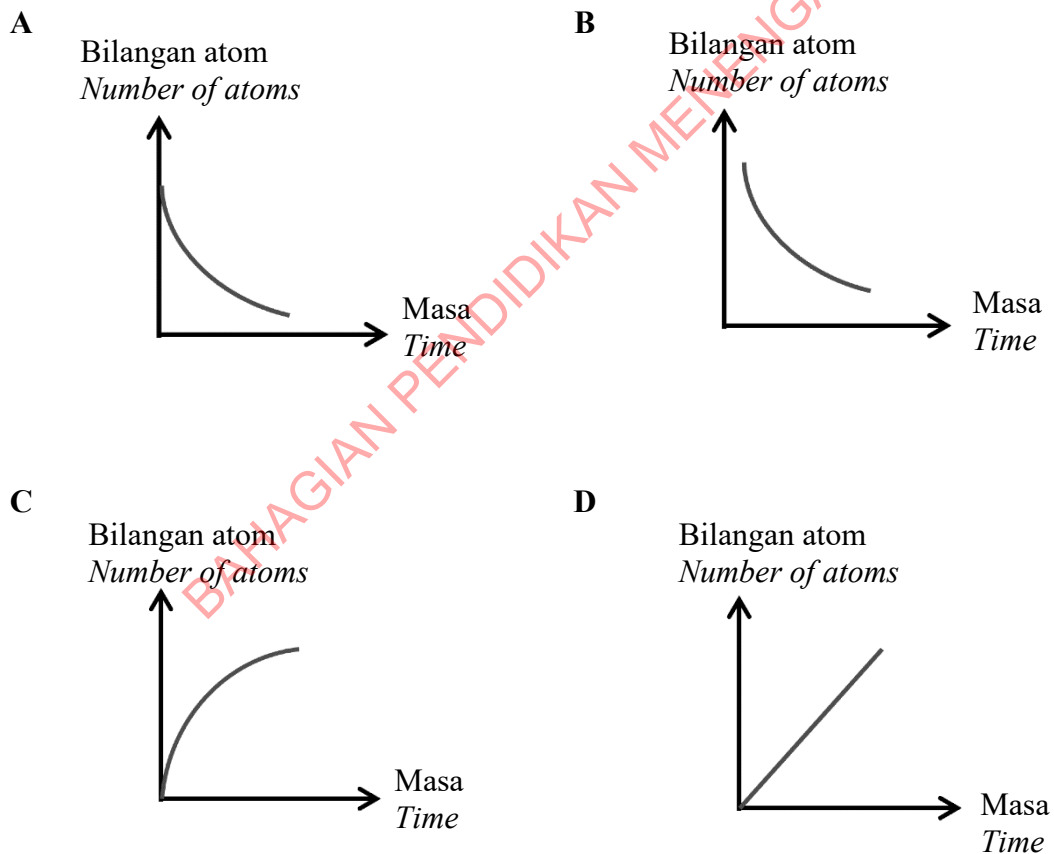
- 37 Rajah 29 menunjukkan proses reputan uranium kepada plumbum dalam batu granit.  
*Diagram 29 shows a decay process from uranium to lead in granite rock.*



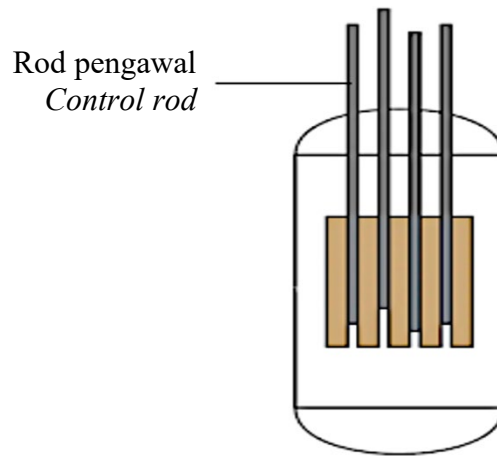
Rajah 29  
*Diagram 29*

Antara berikut, manakah graf yang betul menunjukkan reputan radioaktif untuk Uranium?

*Which of the following graph shows the correct radioactive decay for Uranium?*



- 38 Rajah 30 menunjukkan rod pengawal di dalam reaktor nuklear.  
*Diagram 30 shows control rods in a nuclear reactor.*

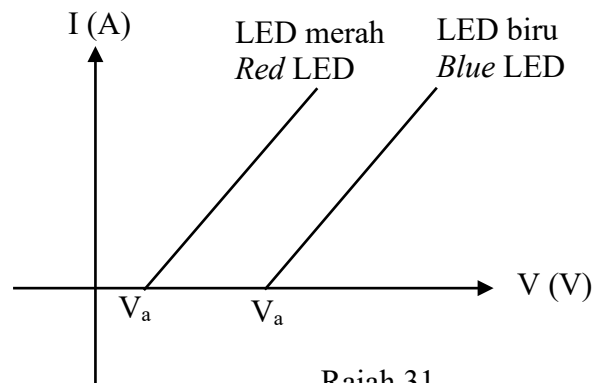


Rajah 30  
*Diagram 30*

Apakah yang akan berlaku sekiranya bilangan rod pengawal dikurangkan?  
*What will happen if the number of control rods is reduced?*

- A Tenaga haba kurang diserap daripada tindak balas berantai.  
*Less heat energy is absorbed from the chain reaction.*
- B Neutron berkelajuan tinggi tidak dapat diperlahankan.  
*The fast-moving neutron cannot be slowed down.*
- C Tenaga nuklear yang dapat dijana berkurangan.  
*Less nuclear energy can be produced.*
- D Kadar tindak balas berantai bertambah.  
*Rate of chain reaction increases.*

- 39 Rajah 31 menunjukkan graf arus melawan voltan untuk dua LED yang berbeza warna.  
*Diagram 31 shows the current versus voltage graph for two LEDs of different colours.*



Antara berikut, pernyataan manakah menerangkan graf di atas?  
*Which of the following describes the graph above?*

- A** LED merah akan lebih cepat menyala berbanding LED biru apabila dibekalkan dengan voltan yang bertambah secara berterusan.  
*The red LED will light up more quickly compared to the blue LED when supplied with a continuously increasing voltage.*
- B** Voltan pengaktifan,  $V_a$  LED biru lebih rendah daripada voltan pengaktifan,  $V_a$  LED merah.  
*Activation voltage,  $V_a$  Blue LED is lower than activation voltage,  $V_a$  red LED.*
- C** Panjang gelombang LED merah lebih tinggi daripada panjang gelombang LED biru.  
*The wavelength of Red LED is higher than the wavelength of blue LED.*
- D** Tenaga LED biru lebih tinggi daripada tenaga LED merah.  
*The energy of blue LED is higher than the energy of red LED.*

- 40 Persamaan di bawah mewakili teori fotoelektrik Einstein.  
*The equation below represents Einstein's photoelectric theory.*

$$E = W + K_{\max}$$

Apakah yang diwakili oleh simbol W?

*What does the symbol W represents?*

- A Frekuensi cahaya yang menyinari.  
*The frequency of light that shines.*
- B Tenaga kinetik maksimum fotoelektron.  
*Maximum kinetic energy of photoelectron.*
- C Fungsi kerja sesuatu logam.  
*Work function of a metal.*
- D Panjang gelombang cahaya.  
*The wavelength of light.*

BAHAGIAN PENDIDIKAN MENENGAH

**KERTAS PEPERIKSAAN TAMAT**  
***END OF QUESTION PAPER***

**MAKLUMAT UNTUK CALON**  
**INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

1. Kertas soalan ini mengandungi **40** soalan.  
*This question paper consists of **40** questions.*
2. Jawab **semua** soalan.  
*Answer **all** questions.*
3. Tiap-tiap soalan diikuti oleh **tiga** atau **empat** pilihan jawapan. Pilih satu jawapan yang terbaik bagi setiap soalan dan hitamkan ruangan yang betul pada kertas jawapan anda.  
*Each question is followed by **three** or **four** options. Choose the best option for each question and blacken the correct space on the answer sheet.*
4. Hitamkan **satu** ruangan sahaja bagi setiap soalan.  
*Blacken only **one** space for each question.*
5. Sekiranya anda hendak menukarkan jawapan, padamkan tanda yang telah dibuat. Kemudian hitamkan jawapan yang baru.  
*If you wish to change your answer, erase the blackened mark that you have made. Then blacken the space for the new answer.*
6. Rajah yang mengiringi soalan tidak dilukis mengikut skala kecuali dinyatakan.  
*The diagrams in the questions provided are not drawn to scale unless stated.*
7. Anda dibenarkan menggunakan kalkulator saintifik yang tidak boleh diprogram.  
*You may use a non-programmable scientific calculator.*
8. Satu senarai formula disediakan di halaman 2 dan 3.  
*A list of formulae is provided on page 2 and 3.*